













THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
PUBLISHERS OF THE  
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
WM. A. SPALDING, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer. C. C. ALLEN.  
Office: Times Building.  
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 39.  
N. E. corner of First and Broadway.  
Founded December 4, 1881.

## The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXI. ELEVENTH YEAR. NUMBER 350.  
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 35 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.50 6 months, 75 cents.  
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Guaranteed Average Daily Circulation, July, 10,788 Copies.  
Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

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Liberty and Love!  
Security to American homes!  
Protection to American industry!  
Encouragement to American capital!  
American commerce and honest money!  
A free ballot and a fair count!  
Rectitude and the Old Flag!

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.....BENJ. HARRISON.  
For Vice-President.....WHITEHALE REID.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel  
near Grand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per  
copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can  
have THE TIMES forwarded by carrier mail  
or carrier to any address at the rate of 50 cents  
per month, Sunday edition included. The car-  
rier may be changed at any time. The ad-  
dress may be changed at any time. The ad-  
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How would it do to call it the jag Con-  
gress?

And now there is a trunk trust, but  
the elephants are not in it.

EVERYBODY down in Georgia is asking,  
"Was Cobb corned?" We think not—  
he apparently had a few jagged edges.

In Arizona has a few more feuds like  
that one out in Tonto Basin they never  
will get enough people together to ad-  
mit it as a State.

This seems to be a great year for can-  
didates to be at bird resorts. The  
President is at Loun Lake and the only  
Governor at Buzzard's Bay.

THE New York Mail and Express says  
with rare wisdom that the "best so-  
ciety" is the kind that is never de-  
scribed in the newspapers.

It Holman could have had the World's  
Fair moved to some place on the Miami,  
he would have raked the treasury for  
her quicker than lightning.

REUBEN KIPPLING is in Japan, but as  
the people of that country are the most  
polite on earth, the kippling will be apt  
to get mighty lonesome over there.

THE Atchison Globe registers the sage  
observation that a woman never knows  
how gallant her husband can be until  
some other woman comes to visit them.

THEY have been having halibutones  
drop into the arena in Michigan six  
inches in circumference, but the news-  
papers don't say anything about their  
being any assistance to the corn crop.

NEW YORK threatens to put orange  
trees in the roof garden of its World's  
Fair building, which gravels the Chi-  
cago Herald almost into fits. Behold  
how these brothers dwell in unity, so to  
speak!

JUDGE ALTHELD is trying to hand-  
shake himself into the Governorship of  
Illinois, but the St. Louis Globe-Demo-  
crat says he can't do it. Maybe not,  
but that sort of a racket works mighty  
fine sometimes.

THERE is a hot war in the Oakland  
Times office about Loring Pickering, the  
truly good editor of the San Francisco  
Call. If such a zepphr was to strike  
the country back east they would call it  
good corn weather.

THE health officer is reported as say-  
ing that precautions are being taken  
against the visitation of an epidemic,  
but he doesn't say anything about the  
swill wagons that smell to heaven  
around town every night. That "epi-  
demic" is already here.

THE Democratic Chicago Herald eas-  
ily forgives Col. Cobb for having been  
foul on the floor of the House, but his  
brother, "Where was I at?" is too much  
for it. But there is no room for a kick;  
both the condition and the grammar  
were strikingly Democratic.

THE assertion is made that in New  
York Grand Army men hold the bal-  
ance of power. With that fact in front  
of us, will somebody explain how Grover  
Cleveland is going to carry that State?  
For certainly no Grand Army man will  
vote for the great pension votelist and  
soldier insurer.

How do the Democratic calamity-  
howlers account for the fact that in free  
trade England agriculture is in a more  
depressed condition than at any time in  
the past fifty years? If it is the tariff  
that keeps our farmers so "broke," why  
are not those of England rolling in  
wealth?

COL. COBB persists in saying that he  
doesn't know whether it was beef tea or  
Bourbon that the page brought him  
when he was accused of lugging a load  
in Congress. Well, it must be a well-  
acclimated gullet that can't tell the  
difference, by the swallow, between  
the essence of Kentucky and beef tea.

ANOTHER monthly magazine is before  
the country. It is called the American  
Journal of Politics and is published in  
New York with Andrew J. Palm as edi-  
tor. One would think that, after the  
daily, weekly and monthly papers and  
the semi-political magazines of the  
country get through with politics,  
there would not be enough left for an-  
other magazine to make a specialty of,  
but there is. This sort of thing grows  
with what it consumes. The new can-  
didate for public favor starts out well.  
It shows a list of able contributors, is  
well edited and is printed in an almost  
faultless magazine style.

tax in establishing a system of educa-  
tion surpassing anything yet considered  
in a practical way. He would found  
manual training schools in connection  
with the system of public education  
and he would make the attendance at  
these schools of all the children of the  
country desirable from even a business  
point of view. To this end he proposes  
that parents and guardians shall be paid  
for keeping the children at school  
throughout the public course, including  
the high school, or manual training  
school. He thinks the compensation  
should begin at the child's twelfth, and  
continue until his twentieth year, ac-  
cording to the following schedule:

First year.....\$ 50  
Second year.....\$ 75  
Third year.....\$ 100  
Fourth year.....\$ 125  
Fifth year.....\$ 150  
Sixth year.....\$ 175  
Seventh year.....\$ 200  
Eighth year.....\$ 225  
Ninth year.....\$ 250  
Tenth year.....\$ 275  
Eleventh year.....\$ 300  
Twelfth year.....\$ 325  
Thirteenth year.....\$ 350  
Fourteenth year.....\$ 375  
Fifteenth year.....\$ 400  
Sixteenth year.....\$ 425  
Seventeenth year.....\$ 450  
Eighteenth year.....\$ 475  
Nineteenth year.....\$ 500  
Twentieth year.....\$ 525

ADLAI STEVENSON would have felt right  
at home in Congress along with Cobb  
and the rest of the royal jaglets.

THE proposition includes boys and  
girls.

Mr. Jacobson sustains his plan with  
so much logic that it is almost impos-  
sible to deny the beneficence of its op-  
eration. He says:

The proposition is not to take by tax-  
ation private property without com-  
pensation. Never before in the world  
has such a question been given for  
property as there would be for the  
amount of this tax. The compensation  
would be in the increased happiness of  
mankind. The rich would not become  
poor, and the poor would not become  
rich, but everybody would be more com-  
fortable. This tax would not make life  
harder for one single human being, but  
it would make life easier for millions.  
The compensation would be in a peace-  
ful and happy life, and it would never  
be at war with itself. The com-  
pensation would be in perfect security  
of property. If to make property  
secure you once begin to increase  
the army there will be no end of it, and  
soldiers are far more expensive than  
schoolmasters. It is much cheaper to  
make good citizens by means of school-  
masters than it is to shoot bad citizens  
by means of soldiers. And we  
must have either more school-  
masters or more soldiers. If we go on  
at the present rate, it will be only a  
short time before we shall be as afraid  
of the rising of the laboring men as the  
South used to be of the rising of the  
negro laborers. But the children of the  
Anarchists condemned to be hanged and  
made them intelligent and efficient  
American citizens, and they will not  
wish to march under the red flag.

In a few years we should have the  
most intelligent population on earth.  
We should have a population altogether  
too intelligent for lawlessness.

This training of the young into intel-  
ligence and efficiency, and with pay-  
ment to their parents for the time  
spent in getting the training, would go  
far toward solving the labor ques-  
tion. There is nothing else that  
would go so far toward solving it. Re-  
gardless of long hours, over work  
and the like, the labor question, this  
would be a good thing to do. If there  
were no labor question at all, it would  
still be the very best thing to do. But  
there is a labor question, and so long  
as we do not solve it, we are not doing  
it with wisdom. If we do it, we will  
be able to do it with wisdom, an  
irrepressible conflict.

Instead of going for a mere pittance  
into the coal mine, the mill or the fac-  
tory to be dwarfed physically, mentally  
and morally by long hours, over work  
and evil associations, the children of  
the poor, for like wages wherewith to  
bread, would gladly crowd into the  
schools. Getting them into the schools  
and keeping them there throughout the  
public course would bring trained to the  
front all the brains and ability born in  
the community. It would bring capacity  
to the front, from the Five Points as  
well as from Marbury Hill. It would  
light up with bright hopes and aspira-  
tions for the children the poorest hovel.  
It would mean fewer tramps, fewer  
paupers, fewer hoveis and more com-  
fortable people. More than ever before  
it would mean a more intelligent and  
glorious humanity an earthly paradise.

In a money way this measure would  
immediately improve the condition of  
the laboring man more than all the  
strikes and all the boycotts ever  
have improved or ever can improve it.  
It would bring a thousand fold more  
benefit than laboring men have ever  
asked for or sought for or thought of.

The man who works for wages would  
have better wages. Taking all the  
young people under 20 out of the com-  
petition as wage-workers would neces-  
sarily cause wages to rise. . . . And  
if the man who works for wages would  
have better wages, the man who has  
things to sell would have better cus-  
tomers. . . . Commerce thrives, not  
on tramps, but on well-to-do customers.  
There is not a man, woman or  
child in the country that is not con-  
fined to reap benefit from this measure.

We would like to quote further, for  
the whole argument is very meaty, but  
space forbids.

This book, we say, is a step in the  
right direction. It is an attempt to  
grapple with the real basic problems  
which are vexing the Republic. The  
plan proposed may not be all that its  
projector anticipates, but it could  
hardly fail to accomplish a great good.  
It is founded on true philanthropy and  
sound philosophy. It begins at the  
right end by helping the poor man to  
educate his children for the practical  
bread-winning affairs of life and secur-  
ing the welfare of coming generations,  
while at the same time averting some of  
the dangers of inordinate wealth.

It now appears that the reason Smith  
and Witty made their feeble attempt  
to capture the Collis-train-robbars with-  
out a posse was in order to gobble all  
the reward. Instead of the great gob-  
ble, however, they made a very  
fine collection of bullets and bird shot,  
and have, beside, got all the news-  
papers in the State right on top of them.  
When a detective gets so he cares more  
for cash than for capture, he is mighty  
liable to make a mess of things.

A PROMPT and prompt correspondent,  
writing in behalf of the Peo-  
ple's party, says in a note to THE  
Times that the eleventh resolution  
of the report of the committee, offered  
in the late convention of that party,  
was not adopted, and was expunged by  
vote of the convention, and he de-  
precates in advance any possible pur-  
pose of the foe to leap with violence  
upon the prostrate form of the utter-  
ance aforesaid.

The Washington Star thinks that,  
with all its faults of omission and com-  
mission admitted, the present House  
is hardly as fair a target for the moralist  
as some of its predecessors. The body  
probably does not get worse morally as  
it gets larger, following public opinion,  
or trying to do it as nearly as possible.

Now, public opinion is progressive, so  
far, at least, as outward morality and  
decorum go. No member of Congress  
could do much "reeling" from the use  
of intoxicants in the attempted dis-  
charge of his public duties without  
such a scandal as would drive him from  
the public service. The critical judg-  
ment in this generation is abler and  
more fearless and has more facilities  
for its efficient expression than ever  
before.

THE Waterbury American remarks that  
everybody knows that Cleveland is  
what he stands for.

If the Democrats could find a single man  
willing to make affidavit to the effect  
that his living expenses had been in-  
creased by the McKinley tariff law, they  
would have the greatest drawing card of the campaign.  
—[Cleveland Leader.]

If there is any Democratic politician or  
tuff nut in this broad land who has not  
yet received a letter from Grover Cleve-  
land, let him speak up and make known his name and address.  
Mr. Cleveland will do the rest.

In proportion, as the evidence keeps piling  
up, that the McKinley tariff is a big card  
for the Republican party, the Demo-  
cratic conviction grows more and more in-  
tense that a protective tariff is uncon-  
stitutional. —[Cincinnati Times Star.]

The Louisville Courier-Journal has re-  
ported that the McKinley tariff is a big  
card for the Republican party, the Demo-  
cratic conviction grows more and more in-  
tense that a protective tariff is uncon-  
stitutional. —[Cincinnati Times Star.]

The McKinley tariff is a big card for the  
Republican party, the Democratic conviction  
grows more and more intense that a  
protective tariff is unconstitutional. —  
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He thought that in view of the fact that  
the company intended to make exten-  
sive improvements, it was in place of  
crowding the company, they should be  
dealt with in a liberal spirit, and he  
thought about \$40,000 was the proper  
figure on which his company should pay  
taxes, and no more.

During Mr. Morgan's examination  
considerable light was thrown on the  
inside workings of the company. For  
instance, the cost of the boxes is only  
\$8.42 each when new, and each box  
yields an annual revenue averaging  
\$55. For the use of these boxes, how-  
ever, the company has to pay an an-  
nual royalty to the Bell Telephone  
Company of \$16 each, so that it will be  
seen that the home concern takes in a  
very nice little profit. The monthly  
pay roll of the company is about  
\$1500, while what remains goes into  
maintenance of present lines and ex-  
tensions.

Asked Mr. Hinton maintained that the  
assessment was only a fair one; that  
the revenues of the company showed that  
it was only about a 3 per cent. tax,  
whereas other businesses paid a great  
deal more, and the amount named  
could be allowed to stand justly.

There were several lively tilts be-  
tween Mr. Hinton and Messrs. Morgan  
and Carpenter, but the Assessor showed  
that he had made a very thorough in-  
vestigation and knew what he was talk-  
ing about.

Judge Carpenter then addressed the  
Council, claiming that the Assessor had  
exceeded his authority in raising the  
assessment, and claimed that the valua-  
tion put on the property for the pur-  
poses of taxation was but little short of  
highway robbery. He asked that the  
company be put on the same footing as  
similar corporations, saying that while  
he asked no favors, he did want justice.

Councilman Reed then moved that the  
assessment on boxes be reduced from  
\$75 to \$85 each, but Councilman Tufts  
was not prepared to vote, and on his  
motion further consideration was pos-  
tponed until Friday morning at 10  
o'clock.

It is a little singular that it was in  
Chicago that Mr. Westinghouse first de-  
termined upon that great invention  
which has made him famous, revolution-  
ized railway travel and brought him an  
immense fortune. In Chicago his com-  
pany is going to make the most spec-  
tacular demonstration of the electric  
light, not only as an exhibition  
but for the practical purpose of lighting  
these vast buildings and grounds, yet  
seen anywhere in the world; and it not  
strange that as Mr. Westinghouse con-  
templates this later triumph of his  
genius he should also recall with some-  
thing of pride that earlier inspiration  
which gave him fame and wealth and  
which received its determination in the  
city of Chicago.

This sentimental suggestion of the co-  
incidences in the career of one of our  
greatest inventors is not, however, the  
feature of it which is attracting the at-  
tention of the great capitalists and  
mighty men of the commercial world  
just now. It is another thing which  
these men are talking about, and that  
is that just as Mr. Westinghouse achieved  
this great triumph at the hands of the  
World's Fair Committee, so the German  
empire has paid tribute to his genius  
by acknowledging in the most prac-  
tical manner that his invention of the  
air-brake is the perfect one.

Word has been received from Germany  
that the empire has commanded that all  
railway trains within control of the  
government shall be equipped with the  
air-brake which bears Westinghouse's  
name. Germany thus at last acknowl-  
edging the preeminence of this inven-  
tion, it is brought into almost universal  
use upon the European continent and  
the kingdom of Great Britain.

Mr. Westinghouse, however, is not so  
greatly interested in this latest victory  
of his invention as he is in the devel-  
opments of electricity. The air-brake  
was a creature of his youth; he had in-  
vented it before he was 21 years of age  
and nearly a quarter of a century has  
passed since he, a shy, quiet, but en-  
thusiastic youth, saw his invention ap-  
plied with success to a railway train.

His earlier patents have expired. The  
world is at liberty to manufacture the  
Westinghouse brake as it was first made.  
It has gone upon record as one of the  
great achievements. It ranks with  
the steam engine and the internal com-  
bustion engine as one of the great  
inventions of the world. The hint of the  
telephone was received in an instant  
almost by Bell, and the suggestion of  
the quadruplex telegraph came to  
Edison as he once said, "between two  
thoughts." Ericsson received the hint  
of the screw propeller as he watched a  
fish swimming in a quiet pool, and  
Westinghouse had the first suggestion  
of the air-brake in a railway accident.  
His train was brought to a standstill,  
and he told him that a collision had  
occurred, and then it seemed to him  
that it should be possible to invent some  
mechanical appliance which would give  
command of a train such as he did not  
possess in the use of the throttle and the  
reversing lever.

He turned this idea over in his mind,  
and being satisfied with his hand, as  
well as inspired with the capacity of  
the inventor, he constructed in a little  
while the first model of the air brake.

It happened that not long after he  
was in Chicago, and there he met an  
inventor who thought that to him he  
came the inspiration for the perfect  
brake, and who had such faith in this  
inspiration that he had worked it out  
and had secured patents for his design.  
He told this man, and then only in  
his 21st year, of these things which he  
had done, and Westinghouse said, "I  
too, have a scheme for a railway brake  
which will enable the engineer of a  
train to apply the brake from the en-  
gine to the last car, and to every car  
and will bring a train to a standstill in  
far less time than the hand brake now  
in use can do."

"Ah, but," said the old inventor,  
"you cannot make a brake which will  
do these things without infringing upon  
my patents."

"I can and will," replied young West-  
inghouse, and within a year he had  
done his work, and found himself a fa-  
mous man.

Such is the restless energy of Mr.  
Westinghouse's intellect that having  
financed the company which undertook  
to put these great brakes upon the mar-  
ket, creating a great corporation hav-  
ing vast works, employing many men,  
and with its branches established in Eu-  
rope, and establishing a business that  
brought fame and profit which would  
have satisfied most men, he turned to  
other things. The air brake seems to  
have become scarcely more than an in-  
cident in Westinghouse's career. Bell  
appears to be content with his tele-

phone, Morse did but little more than  
to develop the instrument which bears  
his name, but Westinghouse, like Ed-  
ison, was of intellectually restless im-  
pulse. The development of natural gas  
in the vicinity of his home afforded  
him a splendid field for his inven-  
tive energy, but electricity fascinat-  
ed him. His fame as an electric in-  
ventor is, in the popular mind, over-  
shadowed by the romantic reputation  
which he gained through the application  
of air to railway brakes. But in the com-  
mercial world, electricity and the flow  
of electricity have attracted even more  
attention. In the popular eye it was a  
great and spectacular triumph when  
the World's Fair Commissioners said to  
him: "Do the lighting with your gas,  
000 incandescent lamps, and your great  
arc lights for the World's Fair." But  
to the geniuses of electricity commer-  
cially developed Mr. Westinghouse has  
appeared more strongly by reason of  
those masterly principles of develop-  
ing electricity sufficient to light 10,000  
lamps, which he has just made. They  
are a demonstration. They are re-  
garded as advancing the commercial  
possibilities of electricity mightily.  
They create an epoch in electric in-  
vention, and yet it is fair to infer that  
instead of being the consummation, the  
full flower of Westinghouse's genius as an  
inventor, he regards them, perhaps, as  
only a beginning, and this view is  
taken by some of the great men with  
whom he is associated.

THE AIR-BRAKE.  
How the Invention was Suggested—A  
Constructive Genius.

The air-brake was suggested to Mr.  
Westinghouse, as he said in his conver-  
sation on the inspiration of the moment,  
but that is not the whole story. The be-  
ginning of great inventions. The sugges-  
tion of the divisibility of the electric cur-  
rent came to Edison one summer Sun-  
day afternoon as he stood with Prof.  
Barker, of the University of Pennsylv-  
ania, watching a piece of wire, a piece  
of mechanism in operation at the Wallace  
works in Ansonia. The hint of the  
telephone was received in an instant  
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tion of the divisibility of the electric cur-  
rent came to Edison one summer Sun-  
day afternoon as he stood with Prof.  
Barker, of the University of Pennsylv-  
ania, watching a piece of wire, a piece  
of mechanism in operation at the Wallace  
works in Ansonia. The hint of the  
telephone was received in an instant  
almost by Bell, and the suggestion of  
the quadruplex telegraph came to  
Edison as he once said, "between two  
thoughts." Ericsson received the hint  
of the screw propeller as he watched a  
fish swimming in a quiet pool, and  
Westinghouse had the first suggestion  
of the air-brake in a railway accident.  
His train was brought to a standstill,  
and he told him that a collision had  
occurred, and then it seemed to him  
that it should be possible to invent some  
mechanical appliance which would give  
command of a train such as he did not  
possess in the use of the throttle and the  
reversing lever.

THE AIR-BRAKE.  
How the Invention was Suggested—A  
Constructive Genius.

The air-brake was suggested to Mr.  
Westinghouse, as he said in his conver-  
sation on the inspiration of the moment,  
but that is not the whole story. The be-  
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He turned this idea over in his mind,  
and being satisfied with his hand, as  
well as inspired with the capacity of  
the inventor, he constructed in a little  
while the first model of the air brake.

It happened that not long after he  
was in Chicago, and there he met an  
inventor who thought that to him he  
came the inspiration for the perfect  
brake, and who had such faith in this  
inspiration that he had worked it out  
and had secured patents for his design.  
He told this man, and then only in  
his 21st year, of these things which he  
had done, and Westinghouse said, "I  
too, have a scheme for a railway brake  
which will enable the engineer of a  
train to apply the brake from the en-  
gine to the last car, and to every car  
and will bring a train to a standstill in  
far less time than the hand brake now  
in use can do."

"Ah, but," said the old inventor,  
"you cannot make a brake which will  
do these things without infringing upon  
my patents."

"I can and will," replied young West-  
inghouse, and within a year he had  
done his work, and found himself a fa-  
mous man.

Such is the restless energy of Mr.  
Westinghouse's intellect that having  
financed the company which undertook  
to put these great brakes upon the mar-  
ket, creating a great corporation hav-  
ing vast works, employing many men,  
and with its branches established in Eu-  
rope, and establishing a business that  
brought fame and profit which would  
have satisfied most men, he turned to  
other things. The air brake seems to  
have become scarcely more than an in-  
cident in Westinghouse's career. Bell  
appears to be content with his tele-

phone, Morse did but little more than  
to develop the instrument which bears  
his name, but Westinghouse, like Ed-  
ison, was of intellectually restless im-  
pulse. The development of natural gas  
in the vicinity of his home afforded  
him a splendid field for his inven-  
tive energy, but electricity fascinat-  
ed him. His fame as an electric in-  
ventor is, in the popular mind, over-  
shadowed by the romantic reputation  
which he gained through the application  
of air to railway brakes. But in the com-  
mercial world, electricity and the flow  
of electricity have attracted even more  
attention. In the popular eye it was a  
great and spectacular triumph when  
the World's Fair Commissioners said to  
him: "Do the lighting with your gas,  
000 incandescent lamps, and your great  
arc lights for the World's Fair." But  
to the geniuses of electricity commer-  
cially developed Mr. Westinghouse has  
appeared more strongly by reason of  
those masterly principles of develop-  
ing electricity sufficient to light 10,000  
lamps, which he has just made. They  
are a demonstration. They are re-  
garded as advancing the commercial  
possibilities of electricity mightily.  
They create an epoch in electric in-  
vention, and yet it is fair to infer that  
instead of being the consummation, the  
full flower of Westinghouse's genius as an  
inventor, he regards them, perhaps, as  
only a beginning, and this view is  
taken by some of the great men with  
whom he is associated.

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## THE COURTS.

## Nine Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

## Several Cases of General Interest Finally Passed On.

## An Alhambra Water Case of Some Importance Decided.

## A Land Deal in Which Mrs. Clara Foltz Was Interested - Railroad Damage Suits Ruled Upon - More New Citizens Turned Out.

Nine opinions were received by Deputy Clerk Ashmore, of the Supreme Court, yesterday from headquarters for filing in this city, the cases decided being as follows:

Alhambra Addition Water Company (appellant) vs. Solomon Richardson et al. (respondents.) Order appealed from reversed. This action was brought to prevent defendant from maintaining a certain water gate, in a pipe-conveying water for irrigation and other purposes, belonging to plaintiff, and to prevent defendant from taking from that pipe a greater quantity of water than what plaintiff claimed defendant had a legal right to use. The lower court refused to grant the relief, by injunction, asked for by plaintiff, and rendered judgment in favor of defendant, whereupon plaintiff moved for a new trial, which was refused, and the appeal is now before the Supreme Court.

The water right of the defendants, as against plaintiff, was determined and defined, by a decision of the Supreme Court in a case where these same parties were litigants (72 Cal. 598), and it is claimed by appellant that the Court took an erroneous view of the scope of the judgment rendered therein, and by its decision in this case allowed defendant certain rights in taking water from plaintiff's pipe, which were entirely inadmissible, under the view of the matter taken by the appellate court in affirming the judgment on the former appeal.

Charles H. Dutton (respondent) vs. William Miles (appellant.) Case remanded, with instructions to the court below to modify the judgment by ordering plaintiff to pay the sum of \$520 instead of \$620, with interest thereon from December 12, 1887, and costs of suit, if plaintiff admits, within twenty days after the filing of the remittitur, stipulate that such reduction is made, but if he does not so stipulate, the court is directed to set aside the judgment and order a new trial. This is an action wherein plaintiff, as assignee of W. W. Montague & Co., sues to recover damages for the breach of an alleged contract, whereby defendant agreed to settle and pay to them certain damages to their goods, and merchandise, caused by an excavation made by defendant adjoining and under their warehouse at No. 110 Upper Main street, in this city, and also for certain tin sold and delivered to defendant.

Blondeau (appellant) vs. Snyder et al. (respondents.) Order appealed from reversed, as to defendant, Snyder, affirmed. This was an action to foreclose a mortgage, and the appeal was taken from an order of the Superior Court of San Diego county, striking out certain portion of the judgment therein.

Blanc (respondent) vs. the Paymaster Mining Company (appellant.) Judgment and order of the Superior Court of San Diego county reversed, with directions to the lower court to find the amount due to plaintiff from the Esperanza Company upon the notes referred to in the complaint, and thereupon to render judgment in accordance with the opinion filed. This is an action to recover \$80,000, the amount of two notes given by the Esperanza Mining Company, plaintiff, said company having assigned all its property, worth \$75,000, to one, Blaisdell, its acting manager and agent, who at a pretended sale at auction bought it all in for \$50, and proceeded to organize the Paymaster Mining Company, to which he turned it all over, thereby defrauding plaintiff and the other creditors of the Esperanza company. Plaintiff obtained judgment and defendant appealed.

Thomas Barrows et al. (appellants) vs. Lewis C. Fox et al. (respondents.) Judgment and order of the Superior Court of Ventura county, affirmed. This was an action to recover damages for and restrain defendant from interfering with plaintiff's water ditch.

Flora Morgan (respondent) vs. Southern Pacific Company (appellant.) Judgment and order of the Superior Court of Kern county affirmed. This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries received by plaintiff while in the act of alighting at Delano from one of defendant's cars, which started suddenly and threw her down, which resulted in a verdict and judgment for \$15,000.

Flora Morgan (respondent) vs. Southern Pacific Company (appellant.) Judgment and order of the Superior Court of Kern county reversed, and a new trial ordered. The parties to this action are the same as in the preceding case, but when plaintiff fell from the steps of the car she had a two-year-old baby in her arms, who died nine days afterward from pneumonia, and plaintiff brought this action to recover damages for the death of said child, upon the theory that pneumonia was caused by said fall. The jury rendered a verdict for \$20,000 damages and judgment was rendered in accordance therewith.

Jefferson et al. (appellants) vs. Hewitt et al. (respondents.) Judgment and order of the Superior Court of Orange county reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial. This is an action to recover \$5000 alleged to be due on a note assigned to plaintiffs by the Santa Ana, Fair View and Pacific Railroad Company, to which it was given for fifty shares of its capital stock, upon certain conditions, which defendant claim were not carried out.

Combination Land Company (appellant) vs. A. C. Morgan (respondent.) Judgment and order of the Superior Court of San Diego county reversed, and cause remanded. This is an action to foreclose a vendor's lien on a tract of land known as the Sorrento, which Morgan and the defendant Clara Foltz, agreed to purchase from plaintiff for \$8851.50, of which each was to contribute one-half. It was agreed between defendant that Mrs. Foltz should make the purchase, and conveyance in her own name, and hold a half interest in trust for Morgan. Pursuant thereto she gave Mrs. Foltz half and she procured the conveyance. But instead of paying the entire purchase price in cash, Mrs. Foltz left a balance of \$574.84, for which she gave her note. Subsequently she and Morgan agreed to exchange lands, that is Morgan agreed to sell her a house and lot valued at \$5800, for which she was to pay by assuming a mortgage for \$2400 thereon, by conveying the Sorrento, and making up the balance in money. She paid \$1000 in cash, conveyed the Sorrento, and gave him her note for \$680, as security for the payment of which he retained the title to the house and lot in

possession of which he placed her. Mrs. Foltz failed to pay the note to plaintiff at its maturity, and this suit was brought. She suffered judgment by default, but Morgan successfully defended upon the ground that he was a bona fide purchaser for value. The Supreme Court holds, however, that as he was fully informed, while he still held the title to his house and lot as security for her note, that Mrs. Foltz still owed \$574.84 on her note upon the purchase price of the Sorrento, it was necessary for him to show that he had paid for the land before he received notice of the vendor's lien, and this he failed to do.

ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP. Upon producing the necessary proofs of residence here and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance, the following thirty foreigners were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge Smith yesterday: Fred G. Pussard, David Henderson, Charles Couch, Thomas S. Southwick and William Oxy, Englishmen; H. Henderson and Robert Taylor, Scotchmen; F. C. Sullivan and Alexander Pickering, Irishmen; Ambrose Eyrard, a Frenchman; Emil Quast, Charles Holdorf, Otto Lengnick, Albert Kwasegrock, August Uhde, Joseph H. Holtermann, Fred E. Koch, Henry Matson and Christ Wohltuter, Germans; Erick Erickson, Carl A. Wolf and D. E. Carlsson, Swedes; R. P. Hemmingsen, a Dane; August Wagniere and Louis F. Herran, Swis; T. R. Baines, a Mexican; and Alberto R. Barrida, a Chilean.

ADJUDGED INSANE. William Schirke, a German tailor, 58 years of age, was taken before Judge Smith yesterday for examination as to his mental condition and upon the recommendation of Drs. Kannon and Reed, the commissioners appointed for the purpose, was adjudged insane and committed to the State Asylum at Napa.

The unfortunate man, who has ten children, of whom the youngest is 22 years of age, is suffering from primary dementia, brought on by worrying over domestic troubles and believes that some one is trying to kill him.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS. Proceedings to obtain divorces on various grounds have been instituted by Mrs. Mary A. H. Gamble against Samuel Gamble, and by J. A. Thomas against Mrs. Martha V. Thomas.

New Suits. Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Savings Fund and Building Society vs. Mary E. King et al., suit to quiet title to lot 19, block 3, of Cornwell and Green's subdivision of the City View tract.

R. J. Northam vs. James F. Smith et al., suit to recover \$520.86, the amount of the delinquent assessment paid to City Treasurer Johnson on lot 6 of block 14 of Ord's survey, to enjoin Johnson from paying same to defendant, and to quiet defendant's title to said land.

Bartolo Ballerino vs. L. M. Bigelow, suit to recover \$2000 damages for an alleged trespass on plaintiff's "Nigger Alley" property.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS. Officer Goodman's Catch Proves to be a Sure-enough Burglar.

Broke Into the London Clothing Store and Supplied Himself with Silk Underwear - Chinese Highlanders Canning Trouble.

Nathan Davis, the negro who burglarized the London clothing store Sunday night and got away with a big valise full of silk underclothes, was before Justice Austin yesterday, and his examination was set for the 11 inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

Detective Goodman did a good piece of work in capturing the fellow, for he did not know when he arrested Davis that the store had been robbed. He found Davis wandering down Upper Main street with the valise in his hand, and from his actions the officer thought that something was wrong.

After locking Davis up Detectives Bosqui and Goodman started out on a tour of inspection and soon learned that the London clothing store had been robbed, and the stuff in Davis' possession had been taken. They then returned and booked him for burglary, and are confident that they have a strong case against him.

Last night Detective Goodman arrested George Wilson and Ed Johnson, a couple of young negroes who are supposed to be pals of Davis in the London clothing-house burglary. Davis made a confession early in the evening to Detective Bosqui and stated that Wilson and Johnson assisted in the robbery.

Highlanders on the Warpath. Chinese highlanders are again on the warpath, and if the Chinatown police squad do not keep a close watch on the rascals, there will be a wholesale killing among the pig tails.

One of the highlanders started the circus Sunday night, by firing a couple of shots at one of the opposition faction, but he was disarmed before his enemies could get hold of their guns, and the big fight that has been talked of for several months past was postponed for the time being.

Chinatown is full of bad men at the present time and the officers say they are well armed and the feeling is so bitter between the different factions that they will not behave themselves until they have had a fight.

Fetty Offenders. There were but two drunks in the police court yesterday, which tends to show that Sunday drinking is not near so common as it used to be. Before the Sunday closing law went into effect it was not uncommon to find from fifteen to twenty-five drunks in the police court each Monday morning.

George Knight, the fellow who was chasing around the streets Sunday night with a big false beard on his face and an ugly six-shooter under his coat-tail, was before Justice Austin yesterday, and the officers could not prove that he was a train-robbor or would-be murderer, so the Court fined him \$15 and allowed him to go.

Mrs. T. Suarez, the woman who got on the warpath the other night, was convicted of disturbing the peace by Justice Austin yesterday and fined \$8. She got into a row with her neighbors over her son, who is quite a wild youngster.

Patrick Hartmut, who was arrested the other day on a charge of having battered an old man, was convicted in the Police Court yesterday. He will be sentenced to today.

The five Chinese fan players who

## Great Reductions in Rates

## Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort

At a summer resort it is without a rival. Its glorious climate, superior bathing facilities, with its many other sports and amusements combined with the most comfortable and convenient accommodations, make this hotel in all respects a perfect resort.

The New Salt Water Swimming Tanks. Under a glass roof, are the finest and most elegant in California, having large, sunny dressing rooms and every convenience attached. Constant stream of hot and cold salt water flowing into the tanks. These baths are very strengthening.

Surf Bathing. On a splendid, hard, sandy beach, with more regular breakers, water less deep than at Santa Cruz and no undertow.

Barbecued and Spiced Mackerel fishing begins about April 1st. It is the finest on the coast. Tourists should remember that the Hotel del Coronado is open all the year, and that after the other winter resorts close instead of going north they will find the most delightful weather and every attraction at Coronado.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS. From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Grange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, all \$21.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 or \$3.50 room. Privilege longer stay at \$2.00 per day.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 N. Spring street, or at First-st. Depot; at all other points, Local R. R. Agents. Pacific Mail Steamer Line, twice monthly, and tourists can go east via San Francisco or Panama.

E. S. BARCOCK, Manager Hotel del Coronado.

Were arrested by Detectives Auble and Benson Sunday night, were in the Police Court yesterday. Their case will be tried today.

East Side Notes. The Harrison and Reid Club will meet as usual this evening at A.O.U.W. Hall, corner of Chestnut and Downey avenue.

G. W. Stockwell leaves on Thursday for San Francisco and the northern counties on an official tour of lodge visitations, in company with his office of Grand Master of the I.O.O.F. of California.

There was a pleasant children's surprise party on Sheffield avenue last night, given by a number of the friends of Miss Stella Perry, at her father's residence near Chestnut street.

Licensed to Wed. Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Guillermo Arvallo, a native of Mexico, 54 years of age, of Pasadena, to Refugio Leon, also a native of Mexico, 50 years of age, of Glendale.

T. A. Caldwell, a native of Tennessee, 50 years of age, of Los Angeles, to a native of Iowa, 35 years of age; both residents of El Monte.

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Largest bottle, most effective, same price.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Pits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, mental depression, softening of brain, causing insanity, misery, death, etc.

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## DID YOU GET ONE?

One of those \$15.00 Suits

-FOR-

\$9.90

Well, if you have not you had better get around the coming week; they are going fast. It may seem strange to you that we make such a great reduction. There is nothing strange or fraudulent about it. We buy twelve suits of each kind early in the season; we make a fair profit on nine suits, the remaining three suits we place in the \$9.90 sale. Then we were fortunate enough to buy 300 suits at HALF PRICE a few weeks ago, which we also place in the \$9.90 sale. They were bought cheap and we can afford to sell cheap.

Thus we are enabled to give you bargains and still not lose any money. That is the whole story in a nutshell. We never pretend to give things away—we simply tell the truth.

The same thing applies to the Children's Suits now selling at \$3.95, worth \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Bargains in Straw Hats, Knee Pants and Furnishings also abound in our store.

## London Clothing Co.,

Cor. Spring &amp; Temple-sts.

## For a Home by the Ocean! GO TO East San Pedro

On Terminal Island, which has recently been subdivided into lots by the Los Angeles Terminal Land Company.

These lots face directly on the ocean. You will find fine bathing, boating and fishing. A bath-house and a boathouse by the company. Six passenger trains leave and arrive daily. Prices for lots are reasonable and terms easy. For particulars call on or address:

GEO. H. PECK, General Land Agent, San Pedro. N. C. CARTER, W. W. LOWE, J. S. MILLS, SCOTT & WHITTAKER, 223 SPRING ST., Los Angeles.

## HANCOCK BANNING, WELLINGTON LUMP COAL

\$11.95 PER TON; 65c PER CWT. Office, 130 W. Second Street. Telephone 36. YARD: 888 North Main Street. Telephone 1047.

## RAMONA MATLOCK &amp; REED, AUCTIONEERS!

Room 10 at 120 1/2 S. Spring Street. FURNISHED HOUSES bought in their entirety or sold on commission.

Will make sales of Real Estate, Live Stock or Merchandise in any part of the State.

REMOVED! GABEL THE TAILOR, 222 S. SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES. Carries the LARGEST STOCK on the Coast.

Pants, \$15.00 to \$20.00. Suits, \$20.00 to \$30.00. AND UP.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. All work made to order. Please give us a call.

I. T. MARTIN, Dealer in New & Second-hand FURNITURE.

Carpets, Mattresses and Stoves. Prices low for spot cash or will sell on installment. 461 SOUTH SPRING ST. Telephone 94.

HOTEL WINDSOR, REDLANDS, CAL. RATES: \$2.50 to \$5.00 PER DAY. Special Rates by the week. Free "Room and Board" for all trains. Campbell T. Morgan, Prop.

TENTS, Awnings, Flags, Camp Furniture, etc. A. W. Swanfield, 115 E. 2d, Los Angeles.

Joe Poheim, The Tailor, Makes the best fitting clothes in the State at 25 per cent less than any other house on the Pacific Coast.

Suits, \$7.50 to \$18.00. Pants, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Rules for self-measurement and samples sent free to any address.

143 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

## J. T. SHEWARD, 113-115 North Spring St.

THE business we are doing today is like comparing a mountain to a mole-hill. Sales doubling up over one year ago. It costs nothing to be polite, and it pays if it did cost a considerable. It is a little early to talk Winter Cloaks, but we ask you to look into our windows today; we are showing a few very elegant things; this is to give you an idea of what you may expect a little later on. You know our Cloak Department is one of our pets, and we take good care of it; Cloaks are one of our hobbies; everybody rides some kind of a hobby. When you join a secret society they say you ride a goat. We prefer a hobby, it sounds better. Cloaks from \$2.00 up to \$75.00. Fur-trimmed garments will be in demand; they are better than last year. We also show a new lot of Ladies' Hats and Caps—new today—excellent sellers for early fall. We are adding a little every day to the different departments, and it is the choice new things we are now calling your attention to. Another big lot of new Dress Goods today for the first time; trade in the Dress Goods Department rapidly increasing. If you buy anything here and you don't want it, bring it back and get your money; you know this is as square as any house can do business; we don't want your money if you feel in the least dissatisfied.

Closing out Shoes; we are hammering away on this point, as the carpenters will be at work inside of two weeks enlarging the Cloak Department. The Cloak Department will be double its present size and about treble in stock; cloak department is one of the big things of the town. We are not running down any other business; the town is large enough for every one of us without mixing up jealousy with business—there is nothing in it for any one where merchants are pulling each other's ears. Let us lock arms and use our brains to a better advantage; the public don't like prize-fighting with our tongues. The trade of this house is largely increasing.

## Wonderful Cures DR. WONG,

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It is not an unusual thing to see a great number of these COMPLIMENTARY DIPLOMAS adorning the office walls of Chinese physicians in their native country, and indeed a number of the most successful ones in this country are the happy possessors of a few of these tokens of very superior medical ability.

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